



month; it was, on a Wednesday; there were plenty of people in the room, but I don't know how many. There were two of us in the window; I don't know how many more as I did not count them. There are not any more rooms to the left; I suppose she waved to us about 50 or 60 yards away. I did not talk this matter over to anybody except to the solicitor for the defence. I swear I did not speak to anybody about it, except to Mr. Webber. I mean I did not tell anybody what I was going to say when I got here.

Private Marsh—I am a private in the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment. I occupy No. 7 room in Murray barracks; the window looks into the back of the barracks. I have seen the prosecutrix in the road leading from the Church to Head-quarter House. She had a white apron on once, and afterwards a black dress. I have noticed her by the manner in which she has gone on; by waving her handkerchief to the men standing on the verandah. I have seen her waving her hand to us, and have seen her on two occasions kiss her hand, walking very slowly. I remember the 5th of this month, I went out at 1:30 towards the Race-course. About five of us went to Happy Valley, and we all came back together; prosecutrix was with us. I saw that lady (prosecutrix) pass; she was looking round and was walking rather slow; she must have passed the prisoner about four feet away; it was about half past three. I went on in front of prisoner and met another man. I have seen her walk all round the barracks. I did not see her do anything but round.

By Mr. Wotton:—I can swear the time was right, and that the clock was going. I saw the pendulum was going; it was not a very common clock.

Prosecutrix had a large dog with her.

The first time I ever saw her was about 9 in the morning; then I saw her about 5 in the evening.

I saw her pass on another occasion about 11:30 a.m.; the dog was with her. The prisoner was not drunk although he had had a drink; he was a little the worse for liquor.

Coming back from Happy Valley, he began to show

some signs of being drunk. We bought a bottle of rum in Happy Valley and five of us drank it. I lost my good conduct badge by doing this kind of thing last September. I lost the badge through drink. We all had drink before going to Happy Valley. I was not so drunk as the others. The sentry at the barracks did not report us. My character is good, except

for two cases of drunkenness. By his Worship—Prosecutrix when she passed was going towards Happy Valley.

Privates Tolliday, F. Jones, and J. Chamberlain were also called and examined by Mr. Webber. Their evidence was to the effect that on the day the alleged offence was committed, five soldiers, including defendant, went down to the Race-course, where they drank a bottle of rum; defendant was the worse for drink; some of the soldiers saw the complainant, and had seen her previously at the barracks, kissing her hand to the soldiers.

His Worship asked Mr. Webber if he proposed calling any more witnesses, and was answered in the negative. Mr. Wotton was anxious that the case should proceed, but the Magistrate adjourned the further hearing until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

#### THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the general managers on Friday, the 23rd inst.

We have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts made up to 31st December, 1887, and shewing a balance at credit of profit and loss of \$21,016.8. It is proposed to deal with this amount as follows, viz:

To place to reserve fund ..... \$10,000.00

To write off buoys and moorings ..... 500.00

To pay a dividend of 6 per cent ..... 10,500.00

\$21,000.00

leaving a balance of \$18,58 to be carried forward to new account.

The steamship *Esmeralda*, with the approval of the consulting committee, was sold in August last.

In accordance with resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on 21st September, the capital of the company was reduced to \$175,000.

#### CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Messrs. F. D. Sassoon, C. P. Chater, and J. S. Moses having retired, it will be necessary to elect a fresh committee, and shareholders are invited to nominate gentlemen for this purpose.

#### AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Henderson (acting for Mr. Thos. Arnold) and J. H. Cox. Messrs. Arnold and Cox are recommended for re-election.

#### RUSSELL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1888.

#### BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Value of Company's steamers, <i>Diamante</i> and <i>Zafra</i> ..... \$185,000.00
Value of buoys and moorings at Amoy and Hongkong ..... 1,063.59
Value of coals and stores on board ..... 57,152.62
Premium value of unexpired policies ..... 11,477.41
Freight outstanding at Hongkong ..... 35,172.11
Due from Manila agents ..... 3,305.93
Due from Amoy agents ..... 4,867.41
Sundry debtors ..... 1,299.40
<b>\$243,189.05</b>

Capital 3,500 shares at \$50 per share ..... \$150,000.00

Overdraft at bankers ..... 15,751.62

Sundry creditors ..... 17,901.23

Marine Insurance account ..... 800.00

Due to general managers ..... 13,717.65

Balance of profit and loss account ..... 21,18.58

**\$243,189.05**

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 1887.

Balance from last account ..... \$18,594.69

Amount written off as depreciation and loss ..... 116,405.31

Amount of estimated loss on claim on estate of Pelee, Hubbell & Co. ..... 1,420.55

Interest account ..... 5,297.37

Charges, (including legal expenses) ..... 1,005.78

Auditors' fees ..... 200.00

Maintenance of buoys and moorings ..... 235.01

Allowance to general managers for office expenses ..... 3,500.00

Balance ..... 21,018.58

**\$207,707.79**

Amount written off capital account as per resolution passed at extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held 21st September, 1887, and confirmed at meeting held 8th October, 1887. .... \$175,000.00

Profit on working account ..... 31,499.79

Profit on exchange ..... 277.59

Allowance from general managers ..... 1,000.00

**\$207,707.79**

#### THE VICEROY OF CANTON ON CHINESE CONSULATES.

The following interesting memorial to the Throne from His Excellency the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang, advocating the establishment of Consulates abroad for the protection of Chinese subjects, is translated from the *Shih-Pao*—

Chang Chih Tung, Governor-General of the Two Kuangs, submits a memorial giving the results of the investigations into the condition of the Chinese in the British, Spanish, and Dutch colonies, and recommending a proposal for the establishment of a Consulate-General at Manila, with a view of affording protection to Chinese subjects; also submitting certain plans for raising the funds to carry out the proposed undertaking.

In March, 1886, the memorialist, together with Minister Chang Yin Yuan, submitted a memorial with reference to a plan to raise funds at the different foreign ports where Chinese are congregated, for the purpose of constructing ships-of-war to protect our subjects abroad. The memorialist also recommended the appointment of Colonel Wang Jung-ho and Expectant Prefect Yih Chin Hsien as a commission to visit the various islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, to make careful investigations into the question of establishing Chinese Consulates, and raising funds for warship construction. This memorial was referred by Imperial Decree to the Tsung-li Yamen, who thereupon telegraphed the Chinese Minister appointed to the Courts of England, Spain, and Holland, directing him to inform the respective Foreign Offices of these countries of the Chinese Government's proposal to send an investigation commission.

In August, 1886, this commission left Canton, and visited the different ports along their way, sending back reports and observations from time to time. After about a year's absence they returned to Canton in September, 1887, when the memorialist carefully gleaned from them the following information regarding the expediency of establishing Chinese Consulates in the various ports visited.

The Commissioners visited altogether over twenty ports. They first went to Manila, which is a Spanish possession. They then visited Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Yang Kiang (Rangoon), all British possessions. They then proceeded to Jih-ki, San Iao-ling, and Sidi-mi (i.e.) all Dutch Colonies. After that, they went to Australia, where they visited Port Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Queensland, and the cities in their vicinity.

At Manila the Chinese community complained bitterly of the wrongs they received at the hands of the Spaniards. They earnestly entreated the appointment of Consuls to protect them, volunteering to defray the expenses of such an undertaking. The Chinese there number over 50,000, and are carrying on a most thriving business notwithstanding the great wrongs inflicted on them. Some of them are brutally murdered out of personal hatred or jealousy; others have their dwellings burned and plundered. In all of these cases, the civil and military authorities sent to investigate the affair evince the most flagrant partiality, and connive at the guilt of the criminals. In addition to these wrongs, the most extortionate taxes are levied on them, in direct violation of treaty stipulations. Their wrongs becoming at last unbearable, the Chinese were about to address a petition to the Government of Spain, setting

forth their grievances and praying for redress. Thereupon the Spaniards united to expel them from the island, and only desisted from carrying out the attempt upon the arrival of the investigating commission. Under this state of things the establishment of a Consulate-General at Manila is imperative. Additional Consulates or Consular Agencies may be established in other parts of the island, as the Consul-General may deem expedient or necessary.

Upon their arrival in Singapore, the Commission went, together with Chinese Consul Tsao Ping-lung, to call upon the Governor, from whom they received every civility. The Chinese population in this island numbers 150,000 men, and they are the richest among the merchants. Aside from the government buildings and premises, four-fifths of all real estate are owned by the Chinese, the remaining fifth being owned by Europeans. Every year large numbers of Chinese labourers arrive at or leave the island, and a Registrar-General was appointed to oversee their movements. The files of the Registrar-General, however, are not made known to the Chinese Consul, and no joint supervision over Chinese emigration is exercised. In consequence, many deceptions and irregularities are practised by the labour companies, and the Chinese Consul is powerless to prevent them. What is desirable is that the Chinese Consul be allowed the privilege of investigation, and to use his power for the prevention of irregularities.

At Malacca and Penang, which are near to Singapore, there are large numbers of Chinese pursuing a thriving business. At Perak and Selangor the Chinese labourers, who are principally employed in tin mining, and who number over 100,000 men, are quite well protected. Several of the Chinese here have amassed fortunes of millions, and they still retain the customs of their native country. At Penang, where the Chinese are a most enterprising body of men, it is desirable to appoint a Vice-Consul, who will act in concert with the Consul at Singapore. At Yang Kiang (Rangoon), in British Burmah there are over 40,000 Chinese, who have established among themselves a Ning-yang Guild, and many business companies. Rice is the principal natural product here, cow-hides and (precious) stones being next in importance. A Consulate should be established here, for the maintenance of commercial relations and for the regulation of frontier matters.

The memorialist in reply received a despatch from Minister Chang Yin Yuan, in which he stated that he had communicated the matter to the foreign office of the Spanish Government, and they had assented to our proposed undertaking. But their Colonial office objected to the carrying out of the scheme, and consequently it has been held in abeyance. The memorialist would observe that in conformity with the provisions of international law, whenever a state is privileged to accredit a diplomatic representative to the court of another independent state, she can also send Consular officers to the different ports of the same state. Consular officers should be appointed to the different ports of the island as may be needed. In the English and Dutch colonies, wherever the Chinese are unjustly treated and illegal taxes are levied on them, Consular representatives should be appointed there years ago, why should she not appoint a Consul to Manila? The Tsung-li Yamen, through their representative to the Court of Spain, should urge upon that government to speedily grant our request, and issue the necessary instructions to the Colonial Government and the Spanish representative.

At the present time, the Chinese are compelled to work for the English and Dutch, and are not sufficiently supported. Their chief occupation is the planting and curing of tobacco, and the thrifty and industrious among them can manage to hoard up over \$100 a year; while others, who are less diligent, will not earn sufficient to support life. Gambling is encouraged by the head labourers, and those who lose are unable to pay their debts are compelled to work for another year. In this way many are detained from returning home, year after year.

The laws of the Dutch Colonial Government provide that when Chinese labourers are guilty of any offence, their employers shall not chastise them privately, but send them to be dealt with by the proper authorities. A limit of three years is also fixed as the period a Chinese labourer should be employed; after which time, no matter whether or not he owes debts, he shall be discharged, and his passage money be furnished him to enable him to return home. Notwithstanding the existence of this law, no mention of it whatever is made in the Chinese contract, and employers are at liberty to make the Chinese with impunity. Upon these wrongs being reported to the Dutch authorities by the investigation commission, a promise was obtained to have a more satisfactory state of things inaugurated. A Vice-Consul ought to be appointed to this place for affording it a needed protection. At Batavia are to be found 7,000 Chinese upon whom the most excessive taxes

are levied. Gambling is most rife here, and many are forced to become naturalized as Dutch subjects.

In the cities of Po-Ko-wei and Win-Ting-wei, which are in the vicinity of Batavia, many Chinese are found. And in San Pao-lu-wei, Siau-lau, Mai Li-kin, Si Li-mi, etc., which are all Dutch possessions, over 200,000 Chinese are congregated. These are most outrageously treated by the Dutch authorities, and when the commission visited them, they all with one impulse poured forth their wrongs. If our Government is to protect these people, the place should be regarded as second in importance to Manila alone, and a Consul-General should be appointed. He should charge also of the Chinese in San-Pao-ling and the adjacent places. And if Consuls and Vice-Consuls need be further appointed, the Consul-General can recommend the necessary appointments, just as in the case of Manila.

In Australia the commission visited Port Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne, Wagga-wa, Beechworth, Benalla, Newcastle, etc., all of which are on or near to the sea. At Port Darwin there is a Chinese population of over 3,000, and at Sydney and its vicinity the Chinese number over 10,000. The commission also visited Brisbane, the capital city of Queensland, Townsville, Port Douglas, and Cooktown. In each of these places there is a Chinese population ranging from several hundreds to several thousands. The island of Australia, which is a dependency of England, is one of the five great continents, of vast extent in area, and possessing the richest natural products. Minerals of all kinds are found there, and large numbers of Chinese emigrate thither to engage in mining and other occupations. But the British Colonial Government has been endeavouring to stop that emigration, and for the purpose they enacted a law assessing a heavy tax upon every Chinese subject who lands upon the island, the tax ranging from £10 to £30.

A Consul should be established in Australia, and Sydney should be chosen as the port for the location of the Consulate. This Consul-General should have charge of the Chinese in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaid, the various places in Queensland and New Zealand. As to the Consular Agencies to be established in other ports of the island, they could be appointed from among the Chinese merchants, without incurring any extra expense.

The above was the information gathered from the commission by the memorialist, regarding the condition of the Chinese in the different ports, and the necessity of appointing Consular representatives. The memorialist also learned that the commission travelled over a distance of over 5000 miles, and where they went they received the most hearty and enthusiastic reception from their natives, all of whom earnestly prayed that that measure, for their protection may be speedily adopted. The number of Chinese subjects at present trading or working in foreign lands does not fall short of several millions, and in some parts the emigration is increasing, and our merchants are thriving. The advancing of jealousy, others have their dwellings burned and plundered.

In all of these cases, the civil and military authorities have been endeavouring to expel the Chinese from their colonies, and collisions between the Chinese and natives are becoming more frequent of occurrence. If measures are not adopted to render the residence of our citizens abroad more secure and peaceful, they will all flock home, and what will become of this surplus population scattered along our sea-coast?

The question of affording efficient protection to our subjects abroad is, therefore, one that demands our immediate attention and solicitude.

Wherever the Chinese commissioners visited they were received with courtesy by the officials of the various foreign governments. But more especially did the English officials manifest their friendship and good-will, and they received with gladness our proposition to appoint Chinese Consular representatives to protect our people in their various possessions. They advised the commissioners to have this measure carried out with promptitude in order that unfair treatment of our people may be prevented. The Spanish and Dutch authorities likewise could not refuse our request to have our consular representatives appointed to their colonies.

Manila, being nearest to China, and our people there being in greater need of protection than elsewhere, a Consul-General should be appointed there as the first step. The memorialist has consulted by telegraph with Minister Chang Yin Yuan, regarding the appointment of Wang Jung-ho as the Chinese Consul-General at Manila. This officer is selected because he is a native of Fukien, and as the majority of the Chinese in Manila are Fukien men he will be able to command their respect and confidence, besides, he is a man of tried experience, and well versed in foreign affairs. He, as one of the investigating commission, had proceeded to Manila, and studied clearly the condition and needs of the Chinese there.

The memorialist in reply received a despatch from Minister Chang Yin Yuan, in which he stated that he had communicated the matter to the foreign office of the Spanish Government, and they had assented to our proposed undertaking.

But their Colonial office objected to the carrying out of the scheme, and consequently it has been held in abeyance. The memorialist would observe that in conformity with the provisions of international law, whenever a state is privileged to accredit a diplomatic representative to the court of another independent state, she can also send Consular officers to the different ports of the island as may be needed.

In the English and Dutch colonies, wherever the Chinese are unjustly treated and illegal taxes are levied on them, Consular representatives should be appointed as circumstances may require.

In the Island of Borneo, as soon as full investigations have been made, the memorialist will consult with the Chinese Minister appointed to the Courts of England, France, and Holland, as to what ought to be done. In the matter of salary for the Consul-General and his staff, the memorialist had already requested that it be paid out of the government funds. On the 12th of the 6th month of this year, he received a communication from the Tsung-li Yamen, directing him to attend to the supplying of funds for the expenses of the proposed Consulate-General. The memorialist finds that in the port of Manila the Chinese merchants are both willing and able to support a Consular officer, and that for the first year, only it will be necessary for the government to advance any funds, and this will be repaid at the end of the year out of the fees collected.

From the second year onwards no demand need be made on the national funds, but all the working expenses of the Consulate, including the salaries of the officers, will

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLY

OF

LAWN GRASS SEED

AND

SWEET CORN,

for immediate sowing.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March 1888.

## OBITUARY.

Captain CECILIUS, late Commander of H.I.G. M's S. Sophie, at the Berlin Founding House, on the 16th March.

The funeral will take place to-morrow after-noon and the cortège can be joined at the Clock Tower at about 4.30 P.M. [300]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1888.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, March 14th.

It is announced that the Czarewitch will visit Berlin shortly.

The official Russian organ, the *Messenger*, regards the contemplated visit as a pledge of close friendship between the two countries.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Report of the Manila Steamship Company, Limited, will be found in another column.

The steamer *Restitution*, which got aground the other day when leaving Yokohama for Kobe, was safely floated off and has arrived at the latter port.We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) that the "Ben" Line steamer *Prudentia*, from Leith and London, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

WE are requested to state that the Rev. J. Wangenmann, of the German cruiser *Sophie*, will preach the sermon at the service in the German Chapel on Sunday morning next at 10.30 o'clock.

It is stated that on the 1st of last January there were in Hyogo Ken 11,653 Shinto temples and shrines, and 2,965 Buddhist temples. There were 435 Shinto and 2,370 Buddhist priests and 18 nuns.

GOVERNOR SIR W. DES VŒUX will probably arrive here on the 21st inst., having taken passage from Singapore for himself and party in the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Preussen*, which is expected on that date.

The New York leading shipping paper says that a conference of maritime nations to consider rules to secure safer navigation of the ocean is very much needed, and hopes that the National Government will propose to other nations that such a conference be held within as short a time as possible.

WE publish in another column the full programme of the entertainment to be given at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-morrow night by Hamilton's Comedy Company. With a sparkling comedietta, musical olio, and a standard comic drama, there is sufficient variety to suit all tastes and to attract a large audience. Judging from their past reputations, the Company's opening performance should prove a highly successful one.

THIS morning at the Police Court a coolie was charged by Alfred Nichols, a private of the 55th Regiment, with taking expended leaden bullets from the military shooting range at Kowloon on the 15th inst. Complainant said the shooting practice had only just been terminated and it was important that no stragglers should be permitted to trespass on the grounds. Defendant's excuse was that he did not pass the guard. Mr. Wodehouse fined him five dollars, but the accused preferred 14 days in gaol.

WE read that some time ago the Viceroy at Foochow procured sanction to repair and restore to its former condition a lake to the west of Foochow, which is supposed to have an influence on the health of the city. A survey was made and the cost of the undertaking was estimated at Tls. 30,000. The calls, however, which were made upon the provincial revenue for the repair of the breach of the Yellow River have quite depleted the Treasury, and it is now proposed to postpone the work until funds can be procured for the purpose.

A KOREAN native paper, the *Yushin Nippon*, reports that two American ladies have been delivering lectures at the Church in Kitangasadori upon the improvement of female morality, and the importance of temperance. Only women were allowed to be present, and the speeches were interpreted by girls. About 200 were in attendance. We think that the American ladies would be very much better employed lecturing on female morality and temperance in their own country. There is plenty room for improvement in these matters in the United States.

We are informed that the address to Capt. R. G. Thomsett, R. N. will be presented at the Concert room of the City Hall on Monday next the 19th inst. at 5 p.m.

It is rumoured that Mr. Shido, Japanese Minister to Peking, has reported to his Government that negotiations have been resumed for a revision of the existing treaty between China and Japan.

MR. WODEHOUSE fined a boatman, at the Police Court this morning, ten dollars for unlawfully boarding the steamer *Euphrates* without the permission of the master, on the 15th inst. A policeman said he found the trespasser in the lower hold while the steamer was still under weigh, and before she had found a buoy, on her arrival from Singapore.MESSRS. MELCHERS & CO. inform us that the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Preussen*, Capt. C. Pohle, with the German mails from Berlin up to the 21st ult., left Singapore for this port at 8 o'clock this morning, and is due here on or about the 21st inst. His Excellency the Governor and Lady des Vœux are passengers by the *Preussen*.

By kind permission of Colonel Anderson and the officers of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, on Sunday, the 18th inst., from 3.30 till 5 p.m. The following will be the programme:—

March—"Baladava".....Seaman.  
Overture—"Zampa".....Herald.  
Selection—"Dolly".....Cello.  
Music—"Pompeii".....Violoncello.  
Selection—"Reminiscences of Costa".....Violin.  
Serenade—"Standchen".....Schubert.

JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

TOBACCO blindness, it is said, is becoming a common affliction. At present there are several persons under treatment for it at one London hospital. It first takes the form of color-blindness, the sufferers, who have smoked themselves into this condition, being quite unable to distinguish the color of a piece of red cloth held up before them. Sometimes the victim loses his eyesight altogether. Tobacco being a narcotic, naturally numbs the nerves. When the nerves are thus numbed people do not see as distinctly, and this defectiveness of vision tends to increase and become permanent.

WE are informed that, after deducting unavoidable expenses from the proceeds of the third performance of 'The Sorcerer' given by the Members of the Choral Society on the 25th ult., a sum remained to be devoted to charitable local institutions (\$42), which the Committee have made up to \$450, and this has been distributed as follows:—

To the Alice Memorial Hospital.....\$200  
To the Very Rev. G. Burghignoli for St. Saviour's institution.....50  
To the Baxter Girls' School.....50  
To the Basil Mission.....50  
To Mr. Wodehouse for the Magistracy Poor Box.....50  
To the widow and family of Foreman Brown, lately drowned in this harbour.....50  
\$150

ONE of the most sensational items of news received by the last American mail was the sentence of Prince Philip of Bourbon, son of Count Aquila and cousin of the ex-King of Naples and the Emperor of Brazil, to thirteen months' imprisonment for swindling a priest in Ardeche out of the funds intended for a church building. The priest was advised by a jeweler to sell to Prince Philip for 15,000 francs, jewels which he had bought for 7,000 francs. The Prince gave bills for the money, but disappeared and allowed them to be dishonored. The priest's housekeeper charges the Prince with carrying off an autograph of Abd-el-Kader, which she had commissioned him to sell. It is a letter to Louis Philippe and valued at 6,000 francs, but by the appraiser at only 150 francs. The Prince was also fined 500 francs and ordered to refund 4,800 francs; but he is not likely to re-enter French territory. He is 40 years of age, and has fairly eclipsed the Golden Fleece jewels incident on which Daudet's note, "Les Rois en Exil" was founded.

IN spite of the apparent superabundant tonnage afloat, British ship-builders, says the New York *Maritime Register*, are again busy, and expect an excellent trade during the ensuing year. Although disengaged and age take from the service annually many vessels, yet the number thus subtracted has not of late years been so large as to cause a great demand for new vessels. It cannot be contended that vessels at the present time are overpaid for the services they render to commerce. Their compensation is small and not at all commensurate with their importance as factors in international intercourse. Any benefit they might receive through a rise in rates of freight cannot be offset by a decrease of available tonnage.

The Brigadier-General at Kiungchow is to be at the head of the force, with a salary of Tls. 200 a month. The remainder of their regular army will continue to perform their old duties as garrison troops on their old scale of pay. The annual cost of the new arrangement will be Tls. 88,848. From this, however, has to be deducted the sum of Tls. 38,500, which represents the pay and allowances at present drawn by the men who are to be taken from the regular army to form the new force. This leaves a net expenditure of Tls. 50,000. It is proposed, however, to disband five regiments of "braves," malnourished at a yearly cost of Tls. 8,000. The new arrangement, therefore, instead of entailing a fresh outlay, will in reality effect a saving of Tls. 30,000 a year. The force will come into existence from the day the "braves" are disbanded, and will be augmented by a regular army to be recruited as far as possible. Payments will be issued punctually every month under the superintendence of the Tao-tai at Kiungchow. All the abuses prevalent in the regular army are to be no place in the contemplated arrangement, which has been modelled on the Chihli military system, the only difference being that it is drawn up on a more economical scale.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ackroyd—Witness was quite sure that U-tz-Wan wrote the paper (produced). Yu-wong was not present at the occasion. A man named Wo-ting-chow, who acted as interpreter, was present, but Mr. Garrels would not allow him to be interviewed. Could not remember whether Wo-ting-chow told Mr. Garrels that U-tz-Wan did not mention

The ship *Hagerstown*, lately sold in the United States on German account, has been re-named the *J. D. Bischoff*, and hails from Vagasaick.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Russell and a Special Jury.)

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Russell and a Special Jury.)

U-TZ-WAN v. GARRELS AND ANOTHER,

\$50,000.

The further hearing of this suit was resumed at 10 a.m. to-day when the following evidence was taken:—

Chung-Chan, a tea dealer, deposed as to his having made arrangements with the plaintiff to buy tea in the Ho-khan district and have it sent to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ackroyd—he said that he was a cook employed at the International Hospital, and the victim a young woman with whom he had been carrying on an illicit intercourse. It appears they had some slight quarrel about money, and shortly afterwards the cook carried the girl among the large trees near the hospital gate, and there strangled her with a towel. The murder was discovered next morning, and the murderer, who had in the meantime fled, was arrested the same day. We hear that the unfortunate girl would shortly have become a mother, and that her slayer is a married man with a family.

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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

N° 1880.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1888.

SIX LINES  
PER QUARTER.

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1; SUNDAYS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

2.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more at their credit, may at their option transfer the sum to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

3.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

4.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

5.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS, BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

6.—WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, at the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

15th September, 1887.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

6 " " 4 " " " ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND 3,900,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—  
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. Hon. A. P. McEWEN.  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. L. FORECKER, Esq.  
B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLomon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.  
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BANKS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1888.

NOTICE.  
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMasters AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR, none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested; when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1886.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,  
the 17th day of March, 1888, at NOON, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.

Bags of CHINESE and SAIGON RICE more or less damaged by Water and Steam at the Fire of the 28th January, 1888, now stored in the Wing-yuen-yum Shop, No. 95, Bonham Strand.

NOTES.—Cash on delivery in Bank Notes. All Lots with all faults and errors of description at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the Hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [30]

PUBLIC AUCTION  
OF  
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND HONGKONG MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
PIANO, ORGAN, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. SMITH, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,  
the 22nd March, 1888, at 2 P.M., at the Undersigned's Sale Rooms, Duddell Street,—  
THE WHOLE OF HIS  
ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL  
FURNITURE, —  
comprising:—

GARNET REP COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, English-made MAHOGANY CENTRE TABLE, SIDE & CARD TABLES, PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, CARRIETS, RUGS, & American-made BLACK and GOLD CHEFFONIER, PLATE GLASS BACK, COTTAGE PIANO by APOLLO & Co., now new.

SPLENDID PALOUR ORGAN by HAMILIN & MASON, with extra stops.

TEAK & EBONY SIDEBOARD, DINING-ROOM SUITE, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICE, CUTLERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE, FENDERS and IRONS.

IRON BEDSTEADS, LADY'S DOUBLE WINGED WARDROBE, MARBLE TOP WASHING-STAND and LADY'S DOUBLE WINGED DRESSING-TABLE, BEDROOM SUITE, CHANDELIERS, LIMPS, &c.

PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES, &c. Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale and above will be on view on WEDNESDAY next.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customer's.

G. R. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [305]

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 15th February, 1882. [150]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. EQUAL TO £833,333.33.

RESERVE FUND £240,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEX SING, Esq. LO YEEK MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

### MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1885. [877]

### Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 19th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [300]

### To be Let.

#### TO BE LET.

TWO BIG ROOMS with Several Small ones upon Ground Floor of No. 15, Praya Central, Suitable for OFFICES or GODOWNS.

Apply to LAI HING & Co.

No. 153, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1888. [264]

### TO BE LET.

Unfurnished with Tennis Court.

N. O. 5, Richmond Terrace, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath Rooms.

A New Story has just been added to the Servants' quarters of both houses.

Apply to JOHN WILLMOTT,

Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1888. [151]

### TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

GODOWN in "ICE HOUSE LANE" ( lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY) from the 1st May.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON & SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1888. [152]

### NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMasters AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR, none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,

ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested; when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1886. [31]

## Intimations.

### ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

#### NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.  
Drah Felt Hats.  
Black, Brown, Drab and Grey  
Hard Felt Hats.  
Toral and other Soft Felts.  
Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.  
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.  
Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each over 100 to choose from.  
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.  
Waterproof Coats, Leggings, & Chair Aprons.  
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mands.

Hongkong, 22nd February. [281]

#### ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February. [281]

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Hongkong, 22nd February. [281]

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Hongkong, 22nd February. [281]

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